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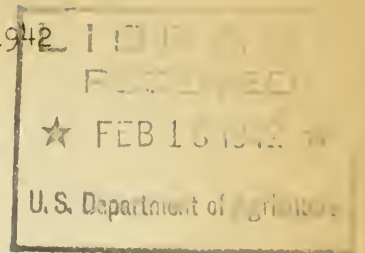
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Director of Information  
Washington

February 14, 1942

OFFICE OF INFORMATION MEMORANDUM NO. 23

USDA, New Department-Wide House Organ



The dead line on USDA, the new Department-wide house organ, is about two weeks before publication. To get out the first issue Arch Robertson, the editor, has done chiefly a rewrite job on items from mimeographed "tip sheets" and public releases. He has also written one or two longer pieces and the Secretary contributed a signed article.

For succeeding issues, the editor should have more of an inside track if the magazine is to be timely enough to succeed in its purpose. Therefore I am asking you to keep USDA in mind for advance notice on items which employees should know but which may not yet be ready for public release.

Every information office has news which, while not of interest to the public, is good for employees -- examples of farmers and USDA workers doing a little more than the job calls for, good ideas from the field, etc. These, as well as the major policy decisions, are good house organ stuff, especially when woven together, as we're trying to do, into a more or less continuous story.

Following is the production schedule, which we hope to attain and adhere to: Manuscript goes to G.P.O. on the 23rd and 6th of each month. (Items should be given to editor by the 20th and 3rd.) Galley proofs are expected on the 26th and 9th of each month. In an emergency, changes can be made then. Page proofs come on the 30th and 13th. They cannot be changed without serious delay and expense.

Publication is to be on the 6th and 20th of each month. Copies are mailed to the field from the G.P.O. and distributed to Washington offices in bulk. If you have any suggestions about mailing lists for your bureau, please pass them on to the Director of the Office of Personnel. The magazine editorial office is 444 Administration Building, telephone branch 4875.

*Merse Salisbury*  
Director of Information



# U S D A



February 6, 1942, Volume I, Number 1

## The United Nations Must Pool Their Food

**SECRETARY WICKARD** says: "We have got to give it to them regardless of what work it takes to grow it."

### *To Workers in the USDA:*

The one good thing about Pearl Harbor is that it aroused us. It united us as we have never been united.

We are in no greater danger than we were before Pearl Harbor. The forces seeking to engulf us and destroy us are no stronger than before. Our enemies are no more ruthless than they were before. Their intentions are no more evil or selfish.

The great difference is that America is awake, thanks to Pearl Harbor. I doubt if anything less would have awakened us. I also doubt if we yet are fully awake.

We had been told on many occasions over a long time to expect a Pearl Harbor and to prepare for it. The one man in this country who has had more experience than any one else in international affairs has been pointing out our danger for years. Those of us who believed what the President said somehow didn't have the vision or the courage to take action to meet the danger.

### **We Have Been Self-Righteous**

We in the Department of Agriculture have had a sort of self-righteous attitude. We thought we did something far-seeing over a year ago when we asked for increased production of hogs. We were rather proud of virtually jumping the gun on lend-lease appropriations last spring. We thought the April 3, 1941, announcement about the need for more milk products, eggs, pork, lard, and tomatoes, and price supports to encourage production demonstrated our foresight. We felt that we rose to the heights when we put out the 1942 goals in September. That plan to produce for the full needs of the Nation was the crowning achievement of all. The response to the September appeals was wonderful. But too many of us thought the job done, or as good as done. True, agriculture had been better prepared than other industries at the start and the moves of 1941

strengthened the agricultural defense line, but we in agriculture were inclined to boast and relax. Oh, yes, we had really done the job. Why hadn't others done as well?

It is that sort of an attitude—that we clung to right up to December 7—that makes me wonder if we are fully awake. It occurs to me that we may be awake all right but still indulging in a little pleasant daytime dreaming.

The first thing we must realize is that we no longer are living in the Land of Plenty. We have got to produce all we can and waste nothing.

### **Wishful Thinking the Worst Waste**

In the past, we have been the most wasteful people the world has ever known. We have been growing more wasteful all the time. We were inventing newer and better wastes every year. But our most wasteful practice of all has been wishful thinking. When we get right down to it that is why we didn't do very much about the President's warnings. We knew we were in some danger but we hoped that our two friendly oceans would protect us. We said, "After all, this isn't our quarrel." We said, "Well, we can produce more and faster than anybody else. We will do it if we have to, but don't bother us until we really are in danger. Even then we can produce enough to provide for our defense and our usual consuming habits at the same time. Maybe we can make some money while it is going on."

I am afraid we are still indulging in wishful thinking—in day dreaming. Oh, yes; we are pinching ourselves to stay awake all right. But are we fully awake?

I wonder if we in agriculture have really awakened to the fact that we must pool our resources, our fighting strength, our food with those fighting with us. I wonder if we have stopped to think that we hope that more and more nations and more and more people will join us. Do we know what it means

to pool our food? Why, that means to share our food. There is something to think about. Those who are fighting with us need our food for their strength to fight a common cause. Those we hope will join us in the future very probably will be very hungry people. They will have to have more food—from us—to make their strongest fight. We have got to give it to them regardless of what hard work it takes to grow it or what sacrifice we must make in order to share it.

### **Bridge of Ships Will Be Wider**

If it were not for the lack of ships, we already would have been called upon for a lot more food and agricultural supplies than we have furnished. We must keep open the ship bridge across the Atlantic. We are going to keep it open. We are ahead in one production field—ship building—and the ships are going down the ways faster and faster. Thank the President for that. The bridge of ships will be made wider and wider. As it gets wider it can carry more food, and that means we may not only have to send more food for nations now getting agricultural supplies elsewhere; eventually, it means we are going to be able to feed more and more allies on the continent of Europe.

My imagination won't permit me to even estimate the potential future demand for American farm products. It just passes comprehension. But we can be thankful that we have organized farm programs to enable us to do the greatest job ever undertaken by the Nation's farmers. Without those programs the task would be all but impossible. It is up to all of us to use those programs rapidly and efficiently. Our collective effort exerted through these collective programs can do the job.

It's our job to prepare now to meet that demand; to do everything in our power to meet it right now. We can't procrastinate in agriculture. I wish every citizen understood that as well as the farmers. As I have said so often,

"There is only one time to plant and if you are too late for that time you have lost a year's production and lost it forever. There is no way to make it up."

### Utmost May Be Little Enough

So we must produce all we possibly can manage to produce this year of the things that are needed. The utmost we can turn out may prove to be little enough, when the bridge of ships is widened. If we don't have enough when that time comes to supply ourselves at the normal rate and also meet the minimum needs of our allies, what will we do? Why, of course we will ration ourselves and share up the total food supply of the United Nations. If there is any way to get part of our supply to them, we will not eat on a luxury level while the people of our associates are starving.

Yes, we are quite likely to have to talk in terms that I hate—in terms of rationing—about American food consumption in some lines. We will do it proudly and gladly when we know that we have produced to our utmost, and still there is necessity to share up on some items in order to win the war. Sacrifice of luxurious food habits will be a privilege if it helps bring victory.

### Difficulties Grow Like Weeds

Agriculture's potential demands are great. Its potential difficulties in production are just as great. I can tell you now that these difficulties are going to grow and multiply faster than weeds in wet weather and they are going to be harder to eliminate than quackgrass.

Every day the labor problem, the fertilizer problem, the rubber problem, the transportation problem, the machinery problem look infinitely worse. We are going to run into bottlenecks on every one of these. Take farm machinery, for instance. Somebody says, "Have the Department get us a priority." Well, the competition on priority is getting stiff and will become stiffer. Do you think I have any hope of getting somebody to stop building planes or guns or tanks or synthetic-rubber plants in order to give us some machinery we can manage to get along without in some way? Don't get the idea the USDA can or will try to do more than present our requests for agricultural supplies so that they will be considered in the light of their relative importance. For instance, is gunpowder more essential than fertilizer when you divide the nitrates? And, believe me, we think fertilizers are very important. But still we think gunpowder is almighty important.

After we have presented our requests for farm supplies and received all that is coming to us, we people in the Government agricultural services are going to have to help the farmers improvise in every possible way to meet these goals. That means technical assistance. It means advice. But it means, first of all, your assistance in bringing to the farmers the necessity of getting the job done despite the handicaps.

Can we meet the requirements laid down by the strategy of the United Nations, under these difficulties? I don't know. It's small comfort for me to know that no one knows. Ignorance is not bliss in this case. How can we best meet the wartime farm-product requirements? The answer depends on how much we can and will deny ourselves. Yes; we must be prepared for rationing on supplies for farm production side and on the consumption of farm products. What, when, how much, and how long I don't know, for I can't exactly forecast future events. We didn't know where the Japs were going to attack until bombs started falling out of the sky. We will have a little more warning as to the coming on of new wartime needs for American food, but you can't figure it all out now.

### Answer Depends on Self-Denial

The important thing is to be prepared in spirit for the sacrifices that lie ahead. There are going to be plenty. Your job, my job, is to tell the farmers just the facts straight from the shoulder; facts—whether they are pleasant or not—and for a long while there are going to be a lot more unpleasant facts than pleasant facts.

It's going to be pretty hard to turn from wasteful habits to frugal habits, requiring complete sacrifice of all the luxuries and many of the things heretofore regarded as essential. But I know that when the farmers of America become aroused they will carry on their production in spite of shortages, and they will make every sacrifice necessary to win through.

I only have in mind one sacrifice that we would hesitate about. There is one sacrifice we don't want anyone to have to make. That is the sacrifice that some young man in the armed forces may have to make because you or I didn't do our part in this production job. Or because you and I fail to deny ourselves of something that is needed more in some other industry or some other place to make a greater contribution to victory. We can't be forgiven for such neglect now that we are awake and face to face with realities of war.

One other thing we can't neglect. That is health and education of the children of America. You know it seems at times we adults have been pretty greedy, wasteful, selfish, and unresponsive. We are going to have to do a lot to get out of the difficulty we allowed ourselves to drift into by our lethargy. But you can't blame the youngsters of the Nation. So we have to protect them in their daily lives, and we must make the sacrifice so they will have a decent world in which to live. We want them to have healthy bodies and well-trained minds. We want them to live in an America of the future which will be free from the selfishness and greed, from shortsightedness and luxury-worshipping of this generation. We want them to live in an America where freedom, security, health, and happiness are the heritage of all its citizens.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## NEW FARM GOALS FOR VICTORY

The chief war job of the United States Department of Agriculture is to help farmers produce enough to keep the United Nations' food store adequately supplied.

Ten days after President Roosevelt told the world our vast new production goals for planes, tanks, guns, and ships, Secretary Wickard announced new goals for 1942 farm production, likewise revised upwards after Pearl Harbor. He called on farmers to put every acre of land, every hour of labor, and every bit of farm machinery, fertilizer, and other supplies to the use that would best serve the Nation's wartime needs. He specified Government price-support levels, so that farmers might proceed to produce with confidence.

### These Are Our Goals, Too

The farm goals become goals for each member of the United States Department of Agriculture. True, not a bushel of corn, or a pound of pork, or a quart of milk will be produced in a USDA office or laboratory. The supply of food and fiber for waging this war will come from 6 million farms. The job of the 80,000 in the offices and laboratories is first of all to help the 6 million farm families fortify the Nation with adequate farm production.

In announcing the goals, Secretary Wickard made help to farmers in reaching them the first order of business for the Department.

Many lines of work carried by by the Department, though not in the direct line of production assistance, gear in with the production job. Some employees are at work on helping the operators of transportation systems, and storage facilities and processing plants do their part of the war job of food supply. Some are helping homemakers put the food supply to use in building health and strength in all the families of the Nation. Some are helping lumber operators provide the timber supply required for war with as little damage as possible to the Nation's forest assets.

### Keep Production Rolling

But the basic thing in the whole agricultural scheme is keeping the farm production rolling—piling a 1942 high production record for all time on top of the record production of 1941, as that was piled on top of a record production in 1940.

The size of the production job facing farmers is indicated by the fact that there are only two items of farm production where 1942 output is not expected to be increased over 1941. Wheat acreage is down. Hay production remains the same. All other products are to be increased. The increases are modest in some lines; gargantuan in others. (See table, p. 8.)

Not only the production goals, but the obstacles in the way of reaching them, are bigger now. Shortages of farm labor, machinery, and production supplies will become more serious. Therefore Secretary Wickard warned, "For wheat, cotton, and tobacco the goals should not be exceeded. To do so would waste precious labor and supplies. For the other commodities, if farmers are able to exceed the goals and processors can handle the products, the Nation's interests would be served." Farmers must produce to the limit in 1942 the things where shortages may occur, because if the war is a long one, it will become progressively harder to get production.

Principal items of increase in the 1942 production schedule and the Government's price-support policies to help farmers reach them:

#### More Fats and Oils

The goal for soybeans is raised to 9 million acres; flaxseed, 4½ million acres, and peanuts, 5 million acres. (After Pearl Harbor Americans realized that they had depended on the Far East for more than a billion and a half pounds of fats and oils each year.) To encourage more oil-crop production at home, price and loan supports will be employed: A loan on flaxseed averaging at least \$2.10 per bushel at the farm; purchases of designated varieties of soybeans at \$1.60 per bushel, farm price, and of peanuts for oil at \$82 a ton for top grade. Lard production will be stimulated.

The goals for corn are upped by 5 million acres in order to feed more and fatter hogs, and increase dairy and poultry production. Corn acreage allotments are raised 10 percent and there will be no marketing quotas on corn this year. In order to have more feed, corn producers in the commercial area may plant up to their usual acreage without reduction in AAA payments. This will be especially helpful in the dairy regions.

#### Converting Ever-Normal Granary

A program is in the making to convert large amounts of Ever Normal Granary wheat into livestock and poultry feed. USDA is arranging to release Government-owned wheat for feeding at prices comparable with corn, in order to provide storage space for the new wheat crop, as well as to expand feed supplies in certain areas.

Numbers of hogs and chickens on farms have increased so greatly since the first goals were announced four months ago that the goals for hogs marketed in 1942 can be raised by four million head, and eggs by 200 million dozen.

The price-supporting program at a minimum of 85 percent of parity for hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens (except broilers) remains in effect.

Because of ample supplies, wheat and rye acreages remain at the same level. The rice goal has been raised by 120,000 acres, and all restrictions on acreage are removed. The goal for dry beans is 13 percent above the 1941 acreage and for dry edible peas

is 73 percent above the 1941 acreage. Prices will be supported at not less than \$1.75 per hundredweight for No. 1 grades of specified varieties of beans and not less than \$5.25 per hundredweight for number one dry peas of specified varieties.

#### Canned Tomatoes and Peas

The goal for canning vegetable crops is moved way up. The program now calls for an increase of more than one-fifth over the 1941 pack of canned peas and tomatoes. *Note carefully:* USDA will purchase canned tomatoes and peas only from canners who have been certified by the USDA War Board, formerly Defense Board, in the State as having contracted with growers for at least the minimum fair prices recommended. USDA will buy at prices which will enable cooperating canners to pay the growers at least \$5 a ton above the comparable average 1940 price for tomatoes for canning. For peas, the increase is \$17.50 a ton. While the USDA still does not guarantee prices to individual growers, the growers can obtain their share of the increase by contracting with cooperating canners.

Indications are that crops of vegetables for fresh use in 1942 will also show an increase over 1941. The canned-fruit pack is expected to be 4 million cases larger and dried fruit pack 100,000 tons larger than last year.

The potato goal provides for acreage increases over 1941 and price supports are being announced. Goals for all types of tobacco except cigar wrapper have been moved upward.

#### Long Staple Cotton Needed

It is expected that cotton acreage will be about a million acres larger than was expected in September (but still under the legal limitations confirmed by the farmers who voted for continued quotas last December). Special premiums will be offered to increase production of long-staple cotton.

There is no limitation on plantings of sugar beets and sugarcane in 1942. To replace the one-sixth part of our sugar which the Philippines used to send us, and the possibly smaller shipments from Hawaii, producers in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Cuba, and other foreign countries are stepping up production. But a major British sugar supply in Java stands in danger; the Russians, burning up energy in their magnificent drive against the Nazis, may need more sugar, too.

#### USDA Reorganized for War

To help farmers do their job this Department has now taken its wartime shape, both in Washington and in the field. In the States and counties, the spearhead is carried by USDA War Boards, organized last summer to bring together and coordinate the war work of representatives of all action agencies of the Department. In December the Secretary also reorganized the administrative set-up within the Department for more effective wartime coordination.

Each employee of each agency named below should study the new organization carefully to see where he comes in, learn, if he does not yet know them, the functions of the other agencies now linked with his, and prepare himself for eager cooperation.

#### Administrative Groups

The Secretary has grouped the 19 line agencies, which formerly reported direct to him, under 8 group administrators. He has also set up an Agricultural Defense Board consisting of these 8 administrators and 3 others.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Sugar Division are under R. M. Evans, former AAA Administrator, now *Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation*. Dillon S. Myer, former SCS Assistant Chief, becomes Assistant Administrator to Evans.

Surplus Marketing Administration, Commodity Exchange Administration, and Agricultural Marketing Service (except Division of Agricultural Statistics) are under Roy F. Hendrickson, former SMA Administrator, now *Administrator of Agricultural Marketing*. C. W. Kitchen, AMS Chief, is Assistant Administrator.

The Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Plant Industry, Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Home Economics, and the Office of Experiment Stations are under E. C. Aughter, BPI Chief, who is now also *Administrator of Agricultural Research*.

The remaining five groups consist of only one agency apiece. They are Commodity Credit Corporation (J. B. Hutson, President), Farm Security Administration (C. B. Baldwin, Administrator), Forest Service (Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief), Farm Credit Administration (A. G. Black, Governor), and Rural Electrification Administration (Harry Slattery, Administrator).

The other three members of the Agricultural Defense Board are M. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, H. R. Tolley, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.

#### Appointments

At the same time the Secretary made the following appointments:

Land Use Coordinator Milton S. Eisenhower will also be Associate Director of Extension. Fred Wallace, Chairman of the Nebraska Agricultural Conservation Committee, is AAA Chief, succeeding Evans. E. D. White, Assistant Director of the CCC Cotton Division, becomes AAA Assistant Chief. E. W. Gaumnitz, SMA Assistant Administrator, becomes Chief of SMA, succeeding Hendrickson. Evans will continue as Chairman, and Wallace and White will become members of the FCIC Board of Directors. Mr. Kitchen will continue as Chief of AMS in addition to duties as Assistant Administrator of the Marketing group. Hugh H. Bennett will continue to be SCS Chief.

## FARMERS AND THE AXIS PLOT

"With Hitler's formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance, all these plans of conquest became a single plan. Under this, in addition to her own schemes of conquest, Japan's role was to cut off our supply of weapons of war to Britain, Russia, and China—weapons which increasingly were speeding the day of Hitler's doom. The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area, or even to our own continental defense."—President Roosevelt. Message to Congress on the State of the Union, January 6, 1942.

Last month USDA's Marketing Administrator, Roy F. Hendrickson announced plans to provision Hawaii's 423,000 people who depend on the States for the bulk of their supplies. But this, like the military and naval action in the Pacific, was only an incident in the worldwide strategy of the United Nations against a worldwide Axis plot. This plot specifically includes American farmers; against the plot they must and will stand united with other farmers of the free world.

The Axis plot includes every kind of whisper which can be spread among farm people to divide one group from another. It includes whispers about the price supports guaranteed by Congress, and about the agriculture of our Allies and of the other nations in this hemisphere. Above all, the whispers still say, "We can trade with Hitler, if he wins."

Any farmers believing such whisper would soon be unconvinced if they could see the confidential reports which come to Washington from the listening-posts in neutral nations and from secret sources in the occupied countries. For wherever Hitler goes the farmer slips back a thousand years; he becomes a serf, bound to the land, and bound to produce only what the overlord demands, at whatever price the overlord will pay. This is true first of all of German farmers themselves, now tied to the soil by iron Nazi law. In Germany, once a farmer, always a farmer. This is true of farmers in each conquered land. Danish farmers have lost half their pig stocks to Germany; Yugoslavia, normally an agricultural exporting nation, now suffers shortages and hunger but must increase tobacco acreage by Nazi command; Greece is starving.

The Nazis systematically destroy American farm export markets wherever they go, by removing heavy industries from the conquered zones (so that they cannot again make weapons for their self-defense) and sending in German experts to redirect agricultural produc-

tion with the subject races as their slaves. Nazi cotton and tobacco experts followed their armies in the Balkans. France, by Nazi admission, is destined to become a peasant country under their rule.

### How Hitler Would Trade

The original Axis plot against the interests of American farmers, most observers think, did not necessarily include direct military conquest. Hitler had a cheaper scheme in mind. He would prefer to conquer us by our own surpluses. If Hitler wins, post-war Europe, according to Nazi Minister of Agriculture Darre, is to produce agricultural supplies sufficient for the ruling race (even though the subject races starve). After crushing England, Hitler would let American farmers pile up disastrous surpluses, even worse than those of 1932. Then, indeed, it will be possible to trade with Hitler, at his price. This price, it should be noted, invariably includes political as well as economic considerations—"just pass a few 'racial laws,' like a good fellow, don't talk quite so much about democracy, and we'll be glad to relieve you of surplus cotton, tobacco, or wheat. Oh, yes; and just forget that National Farm Program." By the same process his agents, for several years before Pearl Harbor, tried to penetrate Latin America, setting race against race, and nation against nation. American farmers were actually marked as a "soft spot" on the Axis chart.

Events have proved otherwise. Before the end of 1941, USDA announced that the millionth ton of lend-lease food had arrived safely on English soil—and American farmers cheered. Before the end of 1941, 6 million farmers had filed with committeemen, whom they had elected, their plans to do their part in meeting the war needs of the United Nations.

### Whispers of Hope

In Germany, the slow, relentless pressure of blockade is working the other way. Last summer the German meat ration was reduced from 500 grams to 400 grams per week with a promised restoration this winter. But the ration has not yet been restored and may soon be reduced. Food from the Ukraine was promised the German people in official propaganda; but the Russians are seeing to that. And throughout hungry Europe there run whispers of hope: "American farmers are raising the greatest amount of food in their history. They have upped their already huge goals for 1942. As soon as the Nazis go there will be food from America to eat."

These whispers were based upon public fact. Over and over Secretary Wickard has promised American farmers that on the moment of peace, our vast stocks of food will be used to feed the hungry of Europe. Such are the war aims of America, as stated by the President:

"Our own objectives are clear; the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of liberating the subjugated

nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world."

In each farming region of the United States, while there is still snow on the ground, and after machinery repair and other winter chores are done, farm people are talking these things over. Planning for a post-war world, actively under way in Washington and regional committee meetings of USDA officials, draws strength from the farm men and women who are determined first upon victory, second upon building a world where this cannot happen again.

## MEN AT WORK

Secretary Wickard and other Department officers are meeting currently with the members of the U. S. D. A. War Boards of the South and the Corn Belt. January 28 and 29, in Atlanta, War Board members of 16 Southern States gathered in. February 2, War Board members of 12 Corn Belt States met in St. Louis.

To the War Board men, Secretary Wickard gave the job of advising farmers about the revised production goals (see page 8). Particular emphasis in these two regions, of course, will be placed on steep increases in acreage of all crops—peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed.

Again the AAA committeemen who made the farm to farm canvass in late fall and early winter will be taking the specifications of the wartime job of the nation's farmers right into their neighbors' homes and talking it out. The November-December canvass by 120 thousand farmer committeemen acquainted farmers as no group of farmers ever had been acquainted before with the need for adjustments in production—up in most lines, down in a very few.

### Farmers Say They'll Try—and Hard

The preliminary estimates given by farmers to their fellow farmer AAA committeemen indicated a willingness—an eagerness—to meet the goals as set last September. For some of the main groups of commodities these were the tentative indications of farm production planned by farmers in November and December:

| Farm product      | Unit          | Farmers' estimate for 1942 | Percent of 1941 actual |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soybeans.....     | 1,000 acres.. | 9,911                      | 151                    |
| Peanuts.....      | 1,000 acres.. | 3,171                      | 197                    |
| Dry beans.....    | 1,000 acres.. | 2,125                      | 104                    |
| Hogs.....         | 1,000.....    | 89,470                     | 130                    |
| Beef cattle.....  | 1,000.....    | 32,343                     | 114                    |
| Eggs.....         | Mil. doz..... | 3,959                      | 124                    |
| Milk cows.....    | 1,000.....    | 26,108                     | 111                    |
| Milk production.. | Mil. lb.....  | 125,058                    | 111                    |

Since the farmers reported their intentions to the AAA committeemen

new difficulties in the way of production have become apparent; since then, too, some of the goals have been raised, and even the enthusiastic estimates of the farmers in late fall will fall short of the needed production. A year of long, hard toil for every farm family and every public employee serving agriculture is in prospect if the nation's war needs are to be met.

First concern of many USDA employees during the last fortnight both in Washington and in the field has been how to help farmers relieve the difficulties which, as Secretary Wickard predicted, were beginning to multiply faster than weeds in wet weather. Following are some of the actions taken recently by this and other branches of the Federal Government, and by Department employees in the field, to relieve some of the principal shortages.

## Farm Labor

In January, the public employment offices throughout the country were again federalized under the United States Employment Service, a branch of the Federal Security Agency. Its Farm Placement Service is being rapidly expanded with specially trained farm placement officers in each State to help meet labor shortages. The Service will work closely with USDA State and county war boards. Farm Security Administration plans more migratory labor camps. Farm labor subcommittees of the agricultural planning committees in many rural counties are at work. Some counties are forming farm labor exchanges. In the final analysis, farm labor supply is a local problem, everywhere, to be solved by whatever means come to hand locally.

Local draft boards have instructions recently issued by Director of Selective Service Hershey to grant occupational deferment in cases where a man who cannot be replaced is working in one of the lines of agricultural production which are essential to the war effort; General Hershey's instructions listed the specific types of agricultural occupation considered essential. But the final decision still remains with the local board.

## Machinery

The labor shortage is worsened by curtailment of new machinery which otherwise could take the place of labor on farms. The War Production Board (formerly OPM) has made available materials for the manufacture of farm machinery during 1942 to the extent of only 83 percent of the amount made in 1940 (and there is no guarantee that the quota can be filled). Quotas, however, reflect war needs. For example, while only 71 percent as many steel plowshares are allowed, peanut pickers (which step up production of oil to replace what the Japs have cut off) are way up—208 percent. No steel wheelbarrows; all the wooden wheelbarrows you want. While material for new farm machinery is cut down, materials for *attachments* and *parts* are set at an average rate of about 150 percent of the 1940 level.

For want of a nail the nursery-rhyme war was lost. WPB has revised its previous orders to make a reasonably adequate supply of farm hardware available, creating a new classification of special value to agriculture. It includes bale ties, nails, welding rods, wire rope, fencing, poultry netting, etc. There is no priority on lumber, cement, stone, rock, tile, or glass. There is no priority on fertilizers, fungicides, and disinfectants. For everything, whether or not it is under priorities, farmers order through their regular channels. Farmers do not need priorities to buy, do not need to fill out forms or contact the WPB, except in case of crawler-type tractors and heavy-duty electric motors. For either of these, a farmer must make application on an WPB Form PD-1 (obtainable on request to his local USDA War Board), if his local dealer cannot supply him.

## Machinery Repair

Last fall orders went out to start a campaign to repair now, *now*, NOW every repairable machine on an American farm. To USDA Defense Boards went the call to bring together the vocational agriculture teachers who have machine shops in 10,000 country high schools, the agriculture engineering specialists of State colleges, and the managers of field repair shops of the SCS, the Forest Service, and other Federal agencies. These are organized into an auxiliary corps to help out the village blacksmith and the cross-roads garageman, and all of them together will fix any piece of farm machinery that is fixable, and can't be fixed on the farm. Now reports are coming in from the field, showing how these orders have been carried out and, in some cases, improved upon:

In Iowa, the State USDA War Board wrote copy for farm machinery repair advertisements to be run in county weeklies by groups of local dealers.

In Tennessee, Extension Editor Sims prepared a sample ad for farm machinery repair to be run by interested hardware stores or banks, sent it to local editors.

In Oklahoma, the vocational agriculture department planned a "machinery bank" to pool spare parts and "surplus" implements at 190 local repair and reassembling points—where farmers can go for anything from parts to tractors, so long as they last.

In Kansas, county USDA War Boards are organizing night schools in machinery repair, in cooperation with vocational agriculture teachers and implement dealers. Farm machinery manufacturers with branches in the State are helping in the campaign.

In Idaho, banks are cooperating in the repair campaign with printed literature.

## Scrap Metal

Back of the shortage of farm machinery is a shortage of metal—needed to make the steel for tanks, planes, guns, and ships. The drive of USDA War Boards to collect every available piece of scrap iron from the farms was started at the same time as the ma-

chinery repair campaign and naturally goes hand in hand with it.

In Missouri, Boy Scouts are helping to locate rural scrap iron.

In Utah, vocational agriculture teachers are not only cooperating in machinery repair but have joined with USDA War Boards in promoting the scrap collection.

In Hoke County, N. C., a single day's collection under the direction of the county USDA War Board brought in 300,000 pounds. Nearly all Hoke County farm families took part and many gave the cash proceeds to the Red Cross, whose campaign was running at the same time. Local banks, without charge for their service, arranged to pay off the farmers at eight scrap metal receiving stations throughout the county. The banks collected from the licensed junk dealers who picked up the metal and weighed it.

And in Washington, the WPB announced an increase of \$1 per ton in the base price of ordinary farm scrap iron and steel. State and county USDA War Boards will have the revised price schedules for their localities.

## Rubber

E. W. Brandes, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, is directing one of the big wartime jobs of the Department outside the borders of the country. Nearly 15 million rubber seeds have been planted in Latin America within the last year, mostly as part of the cooperative rubber program in which USDA is working closely with 12 Latin American governments from Mexico to Peru. Just before Pearl Harbor a final shipment of 5,500 budded rubber trees arrived from the Philippines. Tapping may be started when the trees are 4 to 5 years old.

## Guayule

The Department has sent a favorable report to Congress on a plan for planting 75,000 acres of rubber-yielding guayule bushes, and harvesting the crop. Guayule is the one natural rubber plant that has been grown commercially in the United States (in our Southwestern States). While guayule does not mature for several years, some rubber can be obtained at the end of 3 years from the time of planting the seed. Until about 1947, when considerable rubber from the Western Hemisphere comes in, the only answer is increased synthetic production, reclamation—and above all, conservation.

## USDA Does Without

Department employees are not going to get new tires when the present ones wear out on their official cars or their personal cars used for official business. They may as well accept that now as a settled fact and act in the light of it. Arrangements for retreading tires for official cars are being worked on, but at best Department employees must travel more by train, bus, or boat, and double, triple, and quadruple up in travel by official car or personal car on official business. Eventually, direct mail and telephone will be used much more than at present. The educational system we now use based largely on meetings will

have to be shrunk into a new mold because the rubber supply won't stretch out.

No tires or tubes for farmers' ears, even if used for work. Farmers with trucks used for hauling to market (but not for hauling to retail customers) can apply for permission to purchase tires through their local tire rationing boards.

\* \* \* In all Colorado counties, campaigns are underway to collect rubber, and also paper and paper boxes. Cities and towns, as well as the rural districts, are included.

## Burlap

Farmers felt their first real wartime pinch by drastic restrictions on the supply of burlap bags. Jute for burlap comes from India and future imports are uncertain, while military and civilian defense orders for sandbags eat into the available supply. Saving and mending every burlap bag is an order of the day. Bags should be opened carefully along the seams; never cut. Bags containing acids should be emptied immediately. Cotton bagging will be short, too—even paper bags. Farmers, and USDA employees, who save everything won't be wrong.

## Tobacco Cloth

Because mills are busy spinning surgical gauze for the armed forces, there is also an acute shortage of tobacco plant-bed cloth—while the AAA announced a 10-percent increase in allotments and quotas of flue-cured tobacco. (Soldiers and civilians smoke more during war.) To help out, Bureau of Plant Industry and Extension Service are starting a drive against blue mold. Farmers usually set out many more plants than they expect to harvest. With Government advice on beating blue mold farmers can set fewer plants and get by with less cloth.

## Bale Ties

Farmers, dairymen, stockyard operators, and livestock producers are requested to make special efforts to conserve bale ties (baling wire). The Department estimates that farmers will need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14- and 15-gage wire for baling hay, straw, and other forage crops in 1942. This is equivalent in weight to about three modern battleships, or 3 thousand medium tanks.

## Storage

And there is a shortage of storage too, already serious in some wheat areas as a bumper wheat crop piles on top of a surplus which has required marketing quotas. Commercial grain storage is limited, and the war is straining the trucks and rails. Also, farm storage of grain offers less of a mark for sabotage than centralized commercial storage.

As production zooms, and until the bridge of ships is built, there may be serious shortages of cold storage and general dry storage. Department committees are working on the problem.

## Canning

Canners, like the rest of the Nation's food-processing industry, are called on for a record-breaking job in the face of a scarcity of metals needed for equipment. Soil Conservation Service field men in Colorado are helping to survey the potential canning facilities of the State. Even home canning will face its bottlenecks, too, in obtaining pressure cookers, rubber rings to seal the glass jars and the zinc jar tops. Jar tops, unlike the rubber, can be used again, provided they are in good condition.

## Credit

Of credit, fortunately, there is no shortage. All Department credit agencies are using their functions as a tool for victory. Some examples:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION reported that more farmers and ranchers were borrowing from Production Credit Associations throughout the country; also loans are larger and attendance at annual meetings is greater than ever before. During the first 11 months of 1941, PCA loans amounted to about \$374,000,000 compared to \$315,000,000 for the same period of 1940. FCA is moving to Kansas City.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION Baldwin appointed C. M. Evans, formerly regional director for region VIII, as his special assistant to promote Food for Freedom production among low-income farmers throughout the South, where food deficiencies are greatest and production shifts most needed. He will use the standard tools developed by FSA—rehabilitation loans accompanied by farm-and-home management plans, community service loans for the joint purchase and use of equipment and services, etc.—and coordinate them with the work of other Department agencies and with livestock and other groups interested in improvement of dairy, beef, poultry, and pork production. Evans has been well known as a breeder of purebred livestock for the past 25 years. Wilson Cowan, director for region VII, will take on the adjacent region VIII.

Repayments made by more than 624,000 FSA families increased 75.4 percent between July 1 and October 1 over the same period last year. Many are now not only taking care of themselves but are raising Food for Freedom, too. Families who have received tenant-purchase loans from FSA to buy their own farms have repaid 96.5 percent of the principal and interest due for the 4 years ending June 30, 1941. These, too, are raising more food. Thus, FSA, preparing to move to Cincinnati, was not moving out of the war.

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REA, ordered to move to St. Louis and facing difficulties in obtaining copper and other supplies for new lines, continued to serve war needs. In the first week of the new year Administrator Slattery announced an allotment to an electric cooperative for a line to serve a new aluminum plant being built in the South. REA systems in 1941 were supplying more than 5,000 rural industries and stores and 800 commercial food-processing plants. But greatest REA war service has been the electrification of 1,400,000 American farms (directly or through the stimulus exerted on the private utilities) within the past 6½ years. Electricity in the barn, the henhouse, and the milksbed makes possible quick expansion of FFF.

## USDA Delivers the Goods

Roy Hendrickson, Marketing Administrator, is now the biggest food buyer in the country, bigger even than the Army. By the first week in January 1942, weekly purchases were running at the rate of more than 13 million pounds of canned pork and 8 million pounds of bacon and ham, more than 7 million pounds of cheese, and 1½ million pounds of dry skim milk, 5 million pounds of soybeans, 300,000 pounds of whole dried eggs, and so on through a long list of foods. During the same week, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION made available for Lend-Lease 37,000 bales of cotton, 4,428,480 pounds of gum rosin, and 748 tierces of tobacco.

Meanwhile the SMA's Food Stamp Plan continued to spread. During November 1941, blue food stamps added \$8,800,000 worth of farm products to the diets of 3,300,000 persons.

Milk-marketing agreements in many parts of the country have needed revising as more milk flows into products destined for lend-lease. Depending on circumstances, price changes may be required to insure plenty of fluid milk in local markets despite the heavy drain into processing plants. New regulations for procedures to be followed in drawing up marketing agreements and orders became effective January 1, 1942. Copies of the new regulations are available on request to the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, USDA.

## Food for Freedom

At Huron, S. Dak., the USDA joined with defense and civic groups in a "Northwest Production for Victory Exposition" in mid-January. Under Secretary Appleby spoke the first day, Mrs. Claude R. Wickard (for civilian defense) the second. The Department shipped a small earload of Food for Freedom exhibits to be shown in 150 store windows.

A seven-car FFF train, loaded with exhibits, is touring the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad January 23-March 18.

FFF grows under the shadow of enemy bombers in Hawaii which, like Puerto Rico, recently formed its USDA War Board.

## Eff Short-Waved to Europe

News of what American farmers are doing to beat Hitler is broadcast over the National Farm and Home Hour, and over short-wave to Axis nations and their conquered territories. Stories of American farmers with German, Italian, or other Axis ancestry who are producing food and otherwise working for victory ring the bell with these listeners. Many such authenticated stories have already come in; others may be sent in by USDA employees through their supervisors or direct to the Office of Information, USDA, Washington, D. C.

## Victory Gardens

Many a smooth front lawn was a World War I casualty. The drive for Victory Gardens in World War II, mapped at a conference at the Department had a four-point emphasis: (1) Many more farm gardens (see the production goals on p. 8); (2) more fruit gardens; (3) more community and school gardens; and (4) conservation of lawns and flowers. In 1942, seed, fertilizer, and tools are too precious to waste on trying to grow vegetables in yards full of cinders. (But for suburbanites with good garden plots it's another story.) USDA field employees have the job of helping to provide the know-how for all Victory gardeners.

## Any Bonds Today?

The potted palms are gone from the patio of the Department building in Washington. Since October, half the space has been occupied by Department wives, sewing for the USDA Chapter of the Red Cross, headed by Mrs. Paul Appleby. They work usually from morning until their husbands can go home, which is late. In one corner, employees register for civilian defense and in another corner Miss Gertrude Rest of the OFFICE OF PLANT AND OPERATIONS sells Defense Savings stamps and takes orders for bonds. From August until mid-January, employees in Washington and Beltsville had bought them to the amount of \$404,542.33; organizations within the Department had contributed \$49,600; and the field had bought \$676,616.19 worth, for a total of \$1,130,758.52 in stamps and bonds bought by USDA workers. Leading bureaus at present, both in Washington and the field, are SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, FOREST SERVICE, and the BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. They lead the rest of us by a wide—too wide—margin.

\* \* \* With a loud roar of Ayes, AAA committeemen of Kansas at their annual State convention in Salina voted a \$1,000,000 defense bond drive from now to March 1. This means approximately one \$25 bond for every third farmer in the State. Time will be given free.

## Forests

The FOREST SERVICE has made its fire-look-out towers and stations avail-

able as air-raid spotting stations and for detection of possible enemy signal fires or sabotage. In 1918, 21 States were cooperating with the Federal Government in providing some degree of fire protection for little more than 100 million acres of forest land. In 1941, 41 States and Hawaii were cooperating with the Service in organized fire protection for close to 300 million acres. About 146,000,000 acres of American forest area (one-fourth of the total) still lack such organized protection.

\* \* \* Army and commercial pilots flying over mountains in the West have been offered the use of 140 shelter cabins used by snow surveyors for SCS and other agencies.

## Civilian Defense

In Idaho, the chairman of county USDA War Boards were instructed to meet with their opposite numbers, the chairmen of the local civilian defense councils, to arrange for joint meetings and coordinated programs. This is an idea which can be copied elsewhere.

In the State of Washington, Extension Specialist Frazier prepared a bulletin on how to black-out the chickenhouse against air attack.

In Amarillo, Tex., the USDA Club planned a speaker's bureau to work with the local civilian defense council, and tell agriculture's end of the war effort at luncheon clubs, etc. In hundreds of other towns, joint meetings of AAA

committeemen and local businessmen are being held.

The Bureau of Home Economics is at work on a new type of home-made fireless cooker for use under air attack (when stove jets are turned off). The Bureau has information now on black-out cuttrains.

## Cotton Gins to War?

G. A. Gerdes, USDA cotton-gin specialist, has suggested to the Louisiana USDA War Board that cotton gins in the South might well be used for war industry. There are more than 13,000 gins which, he estimates, could have processed even the large crop of 1937 in 15 to 20 days. Thus, if 80 percent of the existing gin facilities were transformed into war production industries, the crop could still be handled in 75 to 100 days. Many gins are on railroad sidings and nearly all are located on good roads. Gin operators are reported eager to cooperate.

## Sodium Nitrate

About 70 percent of our sodium nitrate comes from South America and lack of shipping space may interfere with imports. Sodium nitrate is now allocated to manufacturers, both for fertilizer and home mix, by the War Production Board. It will be released each month to farm areas where the need is most currently urgent, but besides its use as fertilizer, sodium nitrate is needed to make industrial explosives, nitric acid, potassium nitrate, and glass, and in meat curing and preserving.

## Molasses Feed

The WPB has restricted monthly supplies of molasses for feed (other than for the barrel trade) to 50 percent of a 30-day supply (one-twelfth of the quantity used by a manufacturer or distributor during the year ended June 30, 1941). Molasses for insecticides has been held to a 30-day supply for any calendar month, and molasses for rum has been discontinued.

## Army Salvage

The Army has informed USDA that farmers will be given an opportunity to buy supplies and salvage property at Army posts, such as egg crates and other food packages (but not burlap bags) which the Army needs. It is suggested that at every locality where there is an Army post, a representative of the USDA County War Board call on the Salvage Officer of the post to learn what is to be disposed of and what arrangements can be made.

## Fumigants

Farmers and USDA employees who buy fumigants are urged to do so at once.



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EDITOR, A. T. ROBERTSON.

# THE REVISED GOALS FOR 1942

with the percentages of the corresponding acreage, production, or slaughter for 1941

| Commodity                              | Unit         | 1941                                       | September goal                             | Revised goal                               | Percent of 1941 |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Milk.....                              | Pounds.....  | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>116, 500, 000 | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>125, 000, 000 | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>125, 000, 000 | 107             |
| Eggs.....                              | Dozens.....  | 3, 728, 000                                | 4, 000, 000                                | 4, 200, 000                                | 113             |
| Chickens <sup>1</sup> (slaughter)..... | Number.....  | 585, 000                                   | 644, 000                                   | 644, 000                                   | 110             |
| Hogs (slaughter).....                  | Number.....  | 72, 500                                    | 79, 300                                    | 83, 000                                    | 114             |
| Corn.....                              | Acres.....   | 87, 164                                    | 87, 500 to 90, 000                         | 92, 500 to 95, 000                         | 108             |
| Cotton <sup>2</sup> .....              | Acres.....   | 23, 250                                    | 22, 000 to 24, 000                         | 25, 000                                    | 108             |
| Wheat.....                             | Acres.....   | 62, 400                                    | 50, 000 to 55, 000                         | 55, 000                                    | 88              |
| Tobacco:                               |              |                                            |                                            |                                            |                 |
| Flue-cured.....                        | Acres.....   | 732                                        | 762                                        | 843                                        | 115             |
| Burley.....                            | Acres.....   | 357                                        | 358                                        | 383                                        | 107             |
| Other domestic.....                    | Acres.....   | 261                                        | 247                                        | 272                                        | 104             |
| Rice.....                              | Acres.....   | 1, 245                                     | 1, 200                                     | 1, 320                                     | 106             |
| Sugarcane.....                         | Acres.....   | 265                                        |                                            | ( <sup>3</sup> )                           |                 |
| Sugar beets.....                       | Acres.....   | 775                                        |                                            | ( <sup>3</sup> )                           |                 |
| Dry beans <sup>4</sup> .....           | Acres.....   | 2, 304                                     | Same as 1941                               | 2, 600                                     | 113             |
| Dry field peas.....                    | Acres.....   | 384                                        |                                            | 665                                        | 173             |
| Canning peas.....                      | Cases.....   | 28, 700                                    |                                            | 38, 000                                    | 132             |
| Canning tomatoes.....                  | Cases.....   | 34, 000                                    |                                            | 40, 000                                    | 118             |
| Farm gardens.....                      | Number.....  | 4, 431                                     | About 5, 760                               | 5, 760                                     | 130             |
| Turpentine.....                        | Barrels..... | 285                                        | 400                                        | 450                                        | 158             |
| Rosin.....                             | Barrels..... | 950                                        | 1, 333                                     | 1, 500                                     | 158             |
| Cover crop seed.....                   | Acres.....   | 265                                        | 415                                        | 415                                        | 157             |
| Soybeans.....                          | Acres.....   | 5, 855                                     | 7, 000                                     | 9, 000                                     | 154             |
| Flaxseed.....                          | Acres.....   | 3, 367                                     | Same as 1941                               | 4, 500                                     | 134             |
| Peanuts <sup>5</sup> .....             | Acres.....   | 1, 964                                     | 3, 500                                     | 5, 000 or same                             | 255             |

<sup>1</sup> Farm production only, does not include nonfarm production or commercial broiler output.

<sup>2</sup> Within this acreage, a shift toward the production of longer staples will be encouraged in the areas where such cotton can be produced.

<sup>3</sup> No acreage restriction for 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Goal for dry beans is increased acreage for white, pink, and pinto beans, other varieties about the same acreage as in 1941.

<sup>5</sup> Goal for peanuts is about 1,600,000 acres for nuts, or same as 1941, and 3,400,000 acres for oil.

In addition to the 1942 goals, acreage or production or slaughter is expected as follows in 1942, in view of the current price and supply outlook. In general, it is believed

that the expected production listed below will be obtained without any special encouragement or additional price support. Comparisons with 1941 are given.

| Commodity                             | Unit            | 1941                                 | September estimate                   | Revised estimate                     | Percent of 1941 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Cattle and calves (slaughter).....    | Number.....     | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>25, 905 | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>28, 000 | <i>Thousands of units</i><br>28, 000 | 108             |
| Sheep and lambs (slaughter).....      | Number.....     | 22, 630                              | 22, 900                              | 22, 900                              | 101             |
| Wool.....                             | No. shorn.....  | 48, 900                              | 51, 200                              | 51, 200                              | 105             |
| Turkeys (slaughter).....              | Number.....     | 32, 500                              |                                      | 35, 750                              | 110             |
| Oats.....                             | Acres.....      | 39, 363                              | 40, 000                              | 40, 000                              | 102             |
| Barley.....                           | Acres.....      | 15, 080                              | About 14, 375                        | 16, 000                              | 106             |
| Rye.....                              | Acres.....      | 3, 500                               | Same as 1941                         | 3, 550                               | 101             |
| Grain Sorghum.....                    | Acres.....      | 9, 397                               | 9, 375                               | 10, 000                              | 106             |
| All hay.....                          | Acres.....      | 71, 893                              | 74 to 75, 000                        | 72, 000                              | 100             |
| Potatoes.....                         | Acres.....      | 2, 793                               | About 3, 060                         | 3, 060                               | 110             |
| Sweet potatoes.....                   | Acres.....      | 843                                  | About 850                            | 850                                  | 101             |
| Fresh vegetables:                     |                 |                                      |                                      |                                      |                 |
| Commercial truck.....                 | Acres.....      | 1, 680                               | About 1, 875                         | 1, 840                               | 110             |
| Market gardens.....                   | Acres.....      | 1, 065                               | About 1, 075                         | 1, 075                               | 101             |
| Canning vegetables <sup>1</sup> ..... |                 |                                      |                                      |                                      |                 |
| Fruit <sup>2</sup> .....              |                 |                                      |                                      |                                      |                 |
| Hay crop seed.....                    | Acres.....      | 3, 923                               |                                      | 4, 919                               | 125             |
| Lumber.....                           | Board feet..... | 32, 500, 000                         |                                      | 33, 600, 000                         | 103             |
| Pulp wood.....                        | Cards.....      | 14, 300                              |                                      | 14, 300                              | 100             |

<sup>1</sup> About same as 1941.

<sup>2</sup> Total production about same as 1941. Fruit production cannot be easily increased, and emphasis should be on prevention of waste and better distribution of utilization as between fresh, dried, and canned.